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SHAMOKIN.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE DEAF, AUGUST 14TH-16TH, 1913.

With almost one hundred delegates in attendance, the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf opened in the study hall of the local high school building, on Grant Street, Shamokin, Pa., on Thursday morning, August 14th, 1913, with President Jas. S. Reider in his chair, and Mr. R. M. Ziegler, acting as Secretary; Mr. A. U. Downing, as official interpreter; and Mr. Geo. R. Cook, as stenographer.

Meeting was called to order at 11:25 A.M.

After Rev. W. C. Charlton, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, had invoked a blessing upon the assemblage, Chief Burgess W. H. R. Smink, extended the warm hand of good fellowship and welcome to the delegates.

CHIEF BURGESS'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—It has been our pleasure on many occasions in the past to bid welcome to numerous and various organizations and extend to them the freedom of the City of Shamokin. Our doors have always been thrown open wide to admit the stranger within our gates and a hearty, cordial welcome has always been the result. In offering to your society the same privileges, I can assure you it is a doubly pleasant task for me to welcome you at this particular time, with the possible turn of affairs now occupying the minds of all our open-hearted people who are so silently weighing the matter of going to making a change in municipal affairs, going from an antiquated and old-fashioned form of government to that of a more modern, more effective and beneficial form of administering public welfare. Another notable feature is that this convention is the first of its kind, being unique in its character, working out so much to the credit of the community and extending its influence to the benefit of the deaf. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the needs of this silent, patient membership receives that which it richly deserves.

You are to be commended for the beautiful home you have at Doylestown. Its management is all that could be desired and reflects great credit to your energetic work. When we take into consideration your affliction, we wonder why there are not a host of your people forced upon the charitable inclined public, why there are so few thrown upon the cold mercies of the world, until our thoughts bring us to realize the fact there are no dross among you. We fall to know of any idle, worthless mute. All are known to be sober, honest, industrious and law abiding citizens, which cannot so truthfully be said of all the different characteristic classes of the human race. We point with pride, that with aid in all our experience as committing magistrate, we have yet the first one of your people to be brought before us for violating any of the laws governing the Shamokin municipality. This of itself is a most remarkable statement to make, yet it is nevertheless true, and our experience covers a long period of years. Our personal relations have always been of a very friendly nature, and as citizens, we acknowledge them to be of the highest order in deportment and all else that is required of your worthy society the freedom of our city, we hope you will find nothing to mar the pleasure of your coming among us; that you will enjoy yourselves to the full measure. Our earnest wish is that your work here will meet with all your expectations and when leaving you will take with you none but pleasant thoughts, and ever after have only fond recollections of the good time you had while here with us.

In the name and on behalf of the city of Shamokin, I bid you most hearty and cordial welcome, and hope your deliberations will bring forth the very best results that could be desired.

In behalf of the Society, Mr. R. M. Ziegler, of Philadelphia, made an appropriate response to its address of welcome.

By a unanimous vote, the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting of the Society was dispensed with.

The Secretary then read the pith of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, with its appendix including the reports of the Treasurers and Trustees of the Home.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers in conformity with the law, submits, for your information and consideration, this, its annual report which is for the year ending June 30th, 1913.

The number of meetings held was

three; two of them being stated: one on August 23d, 1912, and the other on April 18th, 1913; third, adjourned, October 18th, 1912.

On August 23d, 1912, immediately after the election of four new Managers in accordance with the Charter, the Managers held their stated meeting and organized as follows: President, James S. Reider; First Vice-President, F. R. Gray; Second Vice-President, S. S. Haas; Secretary, R. M. Ziegler; and Treasurer, John A. Roach.

About two hundred and fifty collection cards were sent all over the State, urging each member of the Society or friend of the Home "to collect at least ten contributions of ten cents or more each, using the blank form attached thereto." One hundred and seventeen cards have been received by Treasurer Roach, and the total amount of the collection (up to May 30) is \$329.01. The largest collection made by a member amounted to \$24.10. The average amount of collection is \$2.81. A goodly number of cards are yet to be heard from. It is hoped that the amount of collections will increase until it reaches \$500.00 or more.

The President appointed Committees of Ladies for Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Ridley Park, Scranton, Reading, Lancaster, Ashland, Erie, and Wilkes Barre.

The plan of appointing one large Ladies' Committee, embracing all its various cities and towns did not work well, the Local Branches being in a position to do the work much better.

In accordance with the resolution giving the Board power to co-operate in what manner may seem best towards the suppression of impostors, the Board authorized the Treasurer to appropriate \$5.00 out of the General Fund of the Society, and forward the same to the Treasurer of the National Association of the Deaf for the purpose specified above.

The communication from the Acting President of the American Federation of the Deaf, recently organized, inviting the Society to join the said Federation, was referred by the Society to the Board, with power to act. In the absence of full details of the organization, the Board thought it advisable to defer action on the subject until the American Federation, which will meet in San Francisco in 1915, has adopted a constitution and by-laws for its government.

The Board thought it best to wait until a later time, when it could take definite action on the subject of sending delegates to attend the next Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, to be held in Staunton, Va., during the summer of 1914.

At the stated meeting of the Board held April 18th, 1913, the President read a communication from Mr. F. R. Gray, Chairman of the Special Committee on Compulsory Education of the Deaf. The letter, which was dated April 17th, was ordered printed in this Report, and said, in part, as follows:

"So when the Legislature assembled last winter, I drew up, in as nearly legal form as I could, a bill to compel parents and guardians to send their deaf children to school, and forwarded it to Mr. George Alt. He was elected Speaker and informed me that he was obliged to bring the bill over to Mr. Bigger to introduce. During the time that bills were being brought in, I watched the lists as given in the daily papers, but up to the time when no more bills were admitted, I failed to see our bill named. So another failure we are registered."

Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, Rev. C. O. Dantzer, and William Stuckert, whose terms as Trustees of the Home at Doylestown, were to expire on the first day of June of the current year, were unanimously re-elected to another term of three years, ending June 1st, 1916.

\$500.00 was appropriated out of the General Fund of the Society and turned over to the Home at Doylestown for the Endowment Fund, and \$35.00 for the Maintenance Fund.

An appropriation of \$10.00 out of the General Fund was ordered forwarded to the Rev. B. R. Allabough, Missionary among the Deaf in the Mid-West, for use among the deaf sufferers from the recent floods in that locality.

Messrs. Ziegler, Gray and Smie-

lau were appointed a Special Committee to consult with a lawyer in regard to certain legal matters in connection with the Charter and By-Laws.

The number of members in good standing (July, 1912—June, 1913) are 265—153 males and 112 females. The Reports herewith submitted of the Treasurer of the Society, of the Board of Trustees of the Home, of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, of the Ladies' Committee of the Home, of the Treasurer of the Ladies' Committee, of the Superintendent of the Home, and of the various Local Branches of the Society present every interesting information. A careful perusal of these reports is advised.

The pith of the Trustees' Report is this: The number of inmates is nineteen; fifteen women and four men.

The Maintenance Fund is not so large as it should be. The Endowment Fund is still on the increase. Last year we reported that it amounted to \$6,085.90. This year it has increased to \$6,759.67—a gain of \$673.77.

It is recommended that on Donation Day and Easter of every year, all contributions should go to the Maintenance Fund. On other occasions, a part of the donations may be applied to the Endowment Fund.

Treasurer Roach reported a balance on hand on June 1, 1912, of \$214.34. Additional receipts swelled the total to \$1,170.55. The expenditures were \$936.67, leaving a balance in the treasury, on June 1, 1913, of \$233.88.

The total balance in its various funds, on hand May 31, 1913, amounted to \$8,989.38—a decrease of \$209.16 during the year.

HOME FOR AGED DEAF.

From the Trustees of the Home at Doylestown, represented by A. L. E. Crouter, President, and J. A. McIlvaine, Jr., Secretary, we extract the following:

A glance at the Treasurer's report shows receipts from all sources to the amount of \$2,783.19; expenditures for all purposes, \$3,679.22; balance on hand in the general fund, \$1,646.23. The endowment fund has been increased to the extent of \$673.77, and now totals \$6,759.67. Our hopes and efforts are centered particularly on raising \$50,000 for this latter fund, for it is upon such a permanent source of income that the future existence of the Home must eventually depend, receiving as we do no State aid whatever. On former occasions we have drawn attention to the imperative need of such a fund and earnestly pleaded for its completion. Its slow growth impels us to emphasize anew the urgent necessity of concentrating our efforts to that purpose.

No bequests or legacies have been received during the year.

Excluding extraordinary expenses, the total cost of maintenance is \$2,859.22, or \$149.82 per capita. This is a slight increase over that of the preceding year, and is accounted for principally by the advance in the salaries of the superintendent and matron, and by the exorbitant cost of meats and butter.

We take great pleasure in reporting that, in addition of providing regularly for the maintenance of two women inmates, the Ladies' Committee of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, Philadelphia, have made a further annual contribution sufficient for the support of another one. The large measure of assistance received from this body of disinterested women from year to year, has placed us as well as all friends of the Home greatly in their debt.

Since our last report, there have been three admissions, one withdrawal and one death.

There are now in the Home nineteen inmates, fifteen women and four men. Four of the number are totally blind as well as deaf and dumb.

Considering their age and sedentary habits, it seems remarkable to us that throughout the entire year there has not been a single case of illness of any seriousness whatever. This excellent record of health we attribute largely to careful oversight in housing and dieting by those in immediate charge, and to the helpful suggestions of the visiting physician.

A rag-carpet hand-loom, purchased

several months ago, has provided useful occupation for the men inmates, especially during the winter months. Eighty yards of carpet have been made since January, part of which has been utilized by the Home and the rest disposed of by sale. As usual, the care of the lawn, garden and rooms, and minor duties about the laundry, kitchen and dining room are attended to by those of the inmates who are able. The heavier work of washing and cleaning is performed by outside help. Various amusements, illustrated lectures and an occasional outing, have served as pleasant variations in the other quiet and uneventful life of the elderly family.

We are called upon to record the loss by death of two prominent and generous benefactors of the Home. Mrs. Rocap died in January, and Mr. Haight in March, both being well advanced in years. The fact that both were deaf themselves, accounts in great measure for their profound interest in all that pertained to the upbuilding and welfare of the Home. They gave liberally of their ample means, and freely of their time and service, not only for this cause, but also in behalf of all movements for the advancement of the deaf and the uplift of humanity.

The report of the Ladies' Committee, which bears its own evidence of great usefulness and activity in behalf of this charity, is subjoined to this report. There have been two changes in the membership of the Committee: Mrs. Peter O'Neil and Miss Irene McDowell resigned in the spring, much to our regret, and to fill the vacancies thus created the Board appointed Mrs. Harry Clayton and Mrs. Peter Siegler, both of Doylestown.

Treasurer Davidson reports a balance of \$2,542.26, on June 1, 1912, and since then additional receipts of \$2,783.19; making a grand total of \$5,325.45. The expenditures for all purposes were \$3,679.22, leaving a balance in the general fund, of \$1,646.23. The amount transferred to the endowment fund was \$683.77. The total amount in the Endowment Fund is now \$6,759.67.

The President announced the appointment of Committees:—

On Enrollment—Miss Theresa W. Schoenenberger, of Ashland; Mr. Norman McGinnis, of Trevorton; Mr. George R. C. Harper, of Shamokin; Mr. Charles M. Pennell, of Philadelphia; and Mrs. J. S. Reider, of Philadelphia.

On Business—Mr. W. K. Clayton, of Ashland; Mr. Samuel S. Haas, of Shamokin; and Mr. Jacob H. Knoedler, of Trevorton.

On Resolutions—Rev. Franklin C. Smielau, of Allentown; Prof. A. U. Downing, of Pittsburgh; Mr. R. M. Ziegler, of Philadelphia; and Mr. Thomas Breen, of Philadelphia.

It was announced that the Nominating Committee would be appointed at the evening's session.

Mr. Haas, Chairman of the Local Committee made some announcements.

No further business being transacted, the meeting adjourned at 12:30 P.M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The afternoon was devoted to sight-seeing.

Mr. Haas took the visitors on a sight-seeing tour. They visited the Cameron colliery, where the breaker was open for their inspection, following which they climbed to the heights of the big culm bank which is said to be eight hundred feet high perpendicularly and the largest one in the world.

THURSDAY EVENING.

President Reider called the meeting to order at 8:25 P.M. Rev. F. C. Smielau, of Allentown, opened the meeting with prayer.

Followed the President's annual address, as follows:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Members of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, and Friends, Greeting:—

We meet again in annual convention, and we are delighted that circumstances have brought us to the City of Shamokin, which the Society had never visited before, and it goes without saying that the acquaintance we shall form with the city and its people will linger in our memory for many years to come, just as is the case with other cities that the Society has visited.

Our presence here is due to the thought-

fulness, loyalty and goodness, of the deaf of Shamokin, expressed through their leader, Mr. S. S. Haas, who personally extended the Society the invitation to meet here. Such an invitation, coming from a place where the number of deaf can almost be counted on the fingers of both hands, is touching and encouraging, in that it shows a willing, earnest and intelligent desire to bear a share of the work of the Society. Therefore, we deeply appreciate the invitation.

We sincerely congratulate the Northumberland County Local Branch for the able, loyal and substantial support it has given the Society in the short time of its existence. Not only did it do this, but it has shown how even a small body of workers can be helpful to the mother Society when there is the will. We should be glad, indeed, to see other small communities of the deaf emulate its good example. It is the little bands of men and women on the farms that gather the harvest, fill the granary, and contribute so much to the prosperity of the country yearly. History records numberless examples of how small and courageous bodies of men or women have surmounted great difficulties and produced far-reaching results. And, in the march of Christianity, we have the same story told again and again. We know that the deaf in some localities never think of performing a service for the Society, because they think that, being so few in numbers, they can not render a service big enough to be appreciated; but let us say to these deaf that their little helps will be appreciated just as much as the help from the deaf of the large cities. To all we say alike: "RALLY ROUND THE SOCIETY!"

Our Society has been in active existence for thirty-two years this month, and it is its twenty-seventh convention. This is not amiss to say a few words here concerning its character for the information of those who may wish to know more about it, and that its objects may appeal to the good sense of the people of this locality, some of whom, at least, we hope to consider friends after this visit.

As the name of the Society implies, it is the State organization of the deaf, and the only one of that scope they have; organized in Harrisburg in the year 1881, and incorporated in Philadelphia in 1891. Its objects, as stated in the Charter, are "for the purpose of advancing the interests of the deaf and the establishment and maintenance of a home for blind, aged and infirm deaf persons."

The first of these two objects should be construed in such a broad sense as to include the deaf in which the Society may be helpful to the deaf in general. Surely, it is nothing unusual that the deaf should be organized for the protection of their interests and to try for advancement. All classes of people have their organizations with the same idea in view, and the deaf who are neglecting a great opportunity by being alive to their interests. They, of all others, seem to have most need for such an organization. Forming only a small proportion of the masses, their condition, needs and advancements, are so little understood that they must often suffer unnecessarily; their capabilities are apt to be undervalued, and, in pretext, or from lack of simple information; employment is reluctantly given them, and sometimes refused, because of a common erroneous notion that it is difficult or impracticable to communicate with a deaf person; and, in some instances, they have been made the subjects of unwise legislation.

Little is known by the general public of what education has done and is doing for them. This fear and ignorance on the part of parents or caretakers of deaf children is given as a cause for depriving them of the benefit of an education, thereby adding to their plight. Did these parents only know that there are many intelligent, useful and self-supporting deaf citizens, and that the Pennsylvania Schools for the Deaf rank among the very best of the kind in the United States, they would probably hesitate long to send their child to school. A conservative estimate places the number of deaf-mutes in Pennsylvania above 3,000; we should not be surprised if the Census figures were found to be higher by a thousand or so. Of the number, less than half attend school now, the remaining are either educated or uneducated. We do not care to estimate the number of the latter, as we have no statistics upon it at hand. We have six schools for the deaf in this State, four of which are State or semi-State schools, one a private school, and one a sectarian institution. No State is more generous in giving support to the education of the deaf than Pennsylvania. The last (1913) Legislature appropriated a grand total of \$591,365 to these schools, all of which were approved by the Executive, thanks to Governor Tener.

Considering that the instruction of the deaf is a special work, difficult but entirely practicable, and that the results so abundantly justify the efforts expended for it, the appropriation is by no means too large. It was scarcely a hundred years ago that the education of the deaf began in America, and there are more than a hundred schools for them in the country, including a college for the deaf by the National Government. As a result, the advancement of the deaf is such that to-day there are deaf teachers, ministers, lawyers, editors, chemists, architects, artists, and some in other professions, while thousands of others hold responsible and lucrative positions and are intelligent, self-supporting and law-abiding citizens. Most of you have heard of the wonderful achievements of Helen Keller, the blind and deaf girl. In our own State, Kathryn Mary Frick, still young in years and trebly afflicted—that is, blind, deaf and dumb—is making such rapid progress at school that she bids fair to become another wonder. We might mention other instances that have an important bearing upon the welfare of the deaf, but these few may be sufficient to give an idea of the work that is possible for our Society.

One of the crowning achievements of the Society is the establishment of a Home for Blind, Aged and Deaf, at Doylestown,

Bucks County, about thirty-five miles north of Philadelphia, and the maintenance of this home forms the second object of the Charter. It was established eleven years ago (November 14, 1902), and the valuation of the property is \$21,000. There is no incumbrance upon it. So far, State aid has not been sought, and there is no thought of asking for it as long as the Society is able to maintain it. It is wholly supported by the voluntary contributions of friends, and proceeds of lectures, entertainments, lawn fetes, bazaars, etc., given under the auspices of the Society by the deaf in all parts of the State. The maintenance of the home is therefore largely the work of the deaf, working through the Society or its branch organizations, designated Local Branches, which exist in several of the larger cities of the State. A few small legacies have been received and set aside, together with other monies, as an Endowment Fund, which now amounts to \$6,759.67. While this sum is not very large, it is most encouraging, considering that a much larger sum has been raised to meet the cost of maintaining the home during the eleven years of its existence, and that there was a balance of \$1,646.23 in the treasury at the close of the last fiscal year, May 31st, 1913.

During that time, also, the debt remaining upon the property was wiped out. So the Endowment Fund actually represents the savings of eleven years. As our first duty is to provide for the immediate needs of the home, we can only add to the Endowment Fund from time to time as we have surplus money. Two legacies of \$500 each have been bequeathed to the Home, but payment has not yet been made. It is the most cherished aim of the Society to work towards the accumulation of a \$50,000 Endowment Fund. This is a modest sum when compared to the large funds of the New York Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf, which amounts to about \$200,000, the greater part of which was bequeathed to it by sympathetic friends. As our Home becomes better known, it may also receive more recognition from charitably disposed citizens of the State.

The information of the public, it may be well to state that the Home is in charge of a Board of Trustees, consisting of nine persons, who are elected by the Board of Managers of the Society to serve for a term of three years. The Trustees have full power for the care and management of the Home, but are responsible to and make an annual report to the Society. The wisdom of this arrangement is apparent, for it insures an economical administration of its affairs, judicious and impartial oversight, and able stewardship. It is a pleasure to add that the Society reports a large work of confidence in this Board, which, at present, has six hearing members and three deaf, as follows: Dr. A. L. E. Crouter (Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia); John Germane (Superintendent of a large Work in Philadelphia); William Stuckert, Esq. (Lawyer, Doylestown); J. A. McIlvaine, Jr. (Teacher, Philadelphia); S. G. Davidson (Teacher, Philadelphia); Rev. C. O. Dantzer (Rector of All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Philadelphia).

The Trustees have just issued the eleventh annual report of the Home, a copy of which will be submitted to this Convention; and as the printed report of the Board of Managers (distributed at this meeting) contains the pith of it, we deem it unnecessary to comment further upon it here.

May we ask you that particular attention be given to the printed report of the Board of Managers of the Society, which has been placed in your hands. It gives a full account of the work of the Society since the last convention. The report of the Treasurer is of special interest. In the annual report of the Home, a copy of which will be submitted to this Convention; and as the printed report of the Board of Managers (distributed at this meeting) contains the pith of it, we deem it unnecessary to comment further upon it here.

One of the matters in which the Society is deeply interested is "Compulsory Education of the Deaf." Strange as it may seem, there is a law for the Compulsory Education of the hearing children, but the deaf, to whom an education is quite as much as to the former, if not more, are not compelled to attend school. This State is behind some others in this matter. For several years past the Society has put forth endeavors to have the Legislature enact a law for compulsory attendance at school of deaf children, but without success. We shall persist in this work until the end is attained.

The Society is heartily in accord with and ready to join in any effort for the suppression of impostors. A man who begs for money under the pretence of being deaf, is a most despicable beggar. He turns up suddenly at the door of your home or on the street, in most cases being fairly well dressed, and hands you a printed card with a statement that he is deaf and a plea for aid to get an education, or some other fake request. He collects his pence again, also, money, doffs his hat in thankfulness, and seeks another victim. He successfully do they practice the deception that they can afford to travel over a wide area and reap a harvest of money. It is difficult for the public to distinguish the impostor from a real deaf-mute. There are few, if any, deaf-mute beggars, and none of the kind as he is described, so any one might well become suspicious when approached by one. The deaf of the country have become so aroused by the extent of the evil practice, that they are using every effort to suppress it. Our Society is also in the fight. Circulars have been sent to the leading newspapers of the State and to police officials, calling attention to the evil and to the fact of the existence of a State law prohibiting imposture of all kinds.

The warning thus given has resulted in some good, but not abated the evil. Some entered our ranks and removed from our companionship two valued members during the year. Mrs. Mary Hamilton Rocap passed away, on December 14, 1912, at the age of seventy-five years. She was one of the oldest deaf-mutes living in Philadelphia. Though not able to attend the meetings of the Society, on account of

her enfeebled condition, she was loyal to it, aided it by frequent contributions, and rejoiced in any prosperity that came to it. Her will contains a bequest of \$500 to the Society for the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf.

Henry Jansen Haight departed this world on April 13th, 1913, at the age of nearly seventy-four years. He also lived in Philadelphia, though his legal residence was in New York. He was a man of means, an enthusiastic friend of the Society and gave freely of his time and money in furtherance of its work. Such was his eagerness to assist and encourage us in every work of the Society, that he was an inspiration to us, and we now sadly miss his presence. He had counted on being with us at this convention, but the vacancy he has left is a sad reminder that "all that is born must die," and we have only big memory for a remembrance.

There are a number of other things we should like to speak of in this address; but, as we have already taken on a mass of your time, we hope to be pardoned for any omission that you may note.

In conclusion, we thank every one most heartily for whatever help they gave the Society in the past, and for their friendly co-operation with our administration, and we are very glad to give them a share of the credit for all the success that has been attained.

May you all give your best attention, thought and service, to this meeting, to make it both profitable and enjoyable.

Mr. Ziegler delivered a message from Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Mt. Airy, to the convention. It contained the doctor's best wishes and love for all.

The President stated that it was not necessary to read the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Home at his session, as it was included in the Annual Report of the Managers and had already been read at the morning session.

The President then appointed the following Committee on Nominations: Mr. R. M. Ziegler, of Philadelphia, Chairman; Mr. G. R. C. Harper, of Shamokin; Prof. A. U. Downing, of Pittsburgh; Miss T. W. Schoenenberger, of Ashland; and Mr. William McKinney, of Philadelphia.

The President stated that he had a letter from Rev. B. R. Allabough, of Cleveland, and requested Rev. Mr. Smielau to read it to the convention. It was as follows:

1487 CLARKSON AVENUE, LAKKROCK, O., Aug. 12, 1913.

MR. J. S. REIDER, President, P. S. A. D., DEAR MR. REIDER:—How fast time does fly! As the clock struck twelve, I retired and then discovered that Shamokin would be the scene of an unusual event only three days from the time Morpheus got the best of me. But before my eyes were closed, I decided to do the best thing for myself this morning; hence this letter.

Please convey my greetings and best wishes to your society. I need not tell you why I fail to be with you this time. The National Association of the Deaf meet in Cleveland next week, and as I hold an important position on the Executive Committee of Arrangements, I have to be here all the time until then.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the N. A. D., as well as the Pennsylvania Committee, I extend a cordial invitation to you and your fellow members are friends to attend the National Convention, which promises to be very interesting and important.

Please tell your society that I was greatly pleased when I read the complimentary minute as recorded in last proceeding of your last meeting, pages 43-44, and I appreciate the compliment very much. But I shall not be satisfied until one thing has been accomplished: the \$50,000 Endowment Fund for the Doylestown Home. Until then the maintenance and support of the worthy institution will continue requiring the patience and the self-sacrifice and patience as in the past, if not more.

Have there been any systematic work for the accumulation of the Endowment Fund? Look at the Home, which has an enormous endowment fund and how did it come about? Simply through a persistent effort made by the late Rev. Thomas Galbraith, to get hearing people interested. Only a short time ago the Home received a monetary bequest, and I understand that it continues to be remembered by such people, both living and dead. I shall not be surprised to see the Endowment Fund reach \$500,000.

I wish we were so fortunate. Shall we devote more thought and work to the end? Why not? Do not let us permit ourselves to overlook the noble deaf of Pennsylvania. You may consider me as being with in spirit and praying for all that is good.

Yours for success and happiness,

B. R. ALLABOUGH.

P.S.—I must not forget my old friend, Mr. S. S. Haas. Please convey my congratulations to him, and tell him that I wish him all manner of success. The society has a true friend in him, and I know that he will do all he can for the Home at Doylestown.

R. B. A.

The Secretary read from Mr. J. A. McIlvaine, Jr., a communication which was as follows:

"A report of my work of suppressing its practice of begging as carried on by deaf and dumb impostors is mainly one of results.

"Last year, as you were informed, I had an article published in 100 of the leading papers of the State, warning the public against

Concluded on Fourth Page.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at 162d Street and Ft. Washington Ave.) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-boldding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whom love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

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Spectum copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

What Makes You Afraid.

Fear may arise from a sense of physical or mental weakness, or inadequacy, and it shows itself in timidity and hesitation, which may be carried so far as to prevent all action.

Fear ties our hands, lames us and befores our minds, so that we do nothing, lest we make mistakes. Pessimism is fear carried to the last degree, and the pessimist is not satisfied with stopping his own activity, but tries to prevent others from doing anything, because he sees all the dark side of life and none of the bright side.

Fear is frequently due to a lowered state of the physical system; the blood flows sluggishly, the digestion is poor and the person "feels so bad" that he has not the energy to do anything. Energy flows from a sense of well being, when you feel like running, jumping or accomplishing any and everything—even the impossible.

One of the most frequent physical causes of fear and depression is the derangement of the digestive apparatus. It is a fact admitted by all psychologists, though not yet explained, that any pain below the diaphragm has a most depressing effect. The reason suggested is that these pains, especially in the stomach and intestines, upset the sympathetic nervous system and by irritating the vagus nerve cause it to act through the cardiac nerves as a depressor on the heart, thus decreasing the circulation and forcing what is termed depression upon the entire system.

These grave results and effects upon the mind, making us optimistic or pessimistic, are thus often due to some physical cause, but it is just as certain that the mind may and can influence the body, and by its intellectual power bring about certain physical conditions which help to establish confidence rather than fear.

If we exert ourselves, it is possible to overcome slight bodily depression and replace it by stimulation. When, however, the mind gives way to fear the entire system is affected. When sunk in depression, hopeless, magnifying difficulties and looking at the dark side of life, we become uneasy, discontented, fretful and ill-tempered; we begin to worry, hesitating to do anything for fear of the wrong result, and the very first result is shown in the blood pressure. This is greatly lowered, and the face becomes pale and the feet cold; the contraction of the small arteries becomes spasmodic and irregular; the skin reacts slowly after a cold bath. On the other hand, when we become very angry, apoplexy is liable to follow.

Depressed state of mind diminishes the secretions of the body, lowers the digestive power till nothing seems to agree with us. The liver and pancreas do not work right, and the kidneys especially are affected, even to the point of becoming diseased, if the trouble is long continued. Dyspepsia is more often traceable to a depressed state of mind than to anything else, for the mind has so decreased the secretions of the stomach that there are not enough of the juices to act upon the food, and even the character of these juices is altered.

Fear is the worst enemy that any man or woman can entertain, and if it is felt the cause should be ascertained at once. If there is a physical cause, it should be corrected under expert medical advice. If, as is more often the case, it is psychical, supreme efforts should be made to throw it off ere it be too late, and we become the victim of our own fears.

VIRGINIA.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY OF THE DEAF, HELD AT ROANOKE.

The second annual Convention of the Virginia Society of the Deaf was held in Greene Memorial Church with about one hundred and thirty delegates in attendance from all parts of Virginia, and several from Tennessee, North Carolina and Washington, D. C. The attendance more than doubles that of the first Convention in Richmond last summer. The officers feel very much encouraged and look forward to a yet greater Convention in 1914.

The Convention was called to order at 9:30. Invocation by the Rev. G. C. Wilder, Baptist Missionary to the deaf of North Carolina.

"Near, My God, to Thee," was beautifully rendered in the sign language by Miss Sallie Skegg, of Roanoke.

Address of Welcome by Mayor C. B. Moomaw was interpreted in the sign language. This address was highly appreciated and was frequently applauded by the whole delegation.

MAYOR MOOMAW'S WELCOME.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen of Old Dominion Society of the Deaf:—It affords me a great deal of pleasure as Mayor of the City of Roanoke to welcome the members of your society to our city.

I extend to you a welcome not only as an official of the City of Roanoke on behalf of the city as a municipality, but welcome you on behalf of every citizen of Roanoke.

There has been no Convention held in this city since I have been mayor, which appeal to me nor to our citizens more than this one, and I assured you that the hearts and homes of all our people are open to you.

This city has a citizenship of about fifty thousand, it is a live town, filled with live, warm-hearted and sympathetic people, and they all give you a hearty welcome.

The object of your Convention as announced in your program, "The intellectual and social enjoyment of the deaf" is a worthy one, and we all hope that your convention here will be blessed with success. Cut off as you are from the sense of hearing, you lose much of pleasurable things of life. You are not only debarred from easy communication with your fellow men, but you lose all the pleasant sounds of which this world is filled; the singing of the birds, the music of the church, theatre and the home.

In compensation, however, for this your other senses are more highly developed, and you doubtless derive a higher degree of pleasure from other sources than can be enjoyed by those possessing the sense of hearing.

Accompanying and as a consequence of your lack of hearing, you do not have the power of speech, and cannot communicate your thoughts by spoken language, but you have the sign language by which you can converse with each other with nearly, if not quite the ready facility as you could, if you had the faculty of hearing and of speech.

INTERCHANGE OF THOUGHTS.

In your gathering you meet with others who are situated as you are, who feel as you do, who have the experiences that you have, and by interchange of thoughts you can help each other in the affairs and pleasures of life.

Your intermingling at these meetings not only forms new acquaintances but gives your pleasure, broadens your views of life, so that it makes you better fitted for enjoyment of life and for the affairs of this world.

We have in this city a number of places for the entertainment of people, places where all can find enjoyment to these places and we bid you welcome. Your local committee, which is composed of good men, know the places where the greatest enjoyment can be had, and I have no doubt, but that they have made arrangements to see that you will be entertained at the places where the greatest enjoyment can be had.

I thank you for this opportunity to meet with you and to bid you welcome; I will not say as is often said that the latch string hangs on the outside of our doors for you, but will say to you that the doors of all of our people are open and ready for your entrance. And now having bid you welcome I close by hoping that your convention will meet with the highest success, and that harmony will prevail among you and that you will leave us when your convention is over with the feeling that the people have enjoyed your stay here and that you have enjoyed your association with our people.

This address was responded to by Mr. Meade E. Dalton, of Richmond, on behalf of the delegates from Virginia. Mr. Dalton said, in part:

THE RESPONSE.

"Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:—In behalf of the visiting delegates here assembled, it gives me great pleasure to assure you of our high appreciation of your kind welcome to your city home, known far and wide as 'The Magic City' of Virginia."

"What a host of imaginings the word 'magic' conjures up in our mind, Aladdin and his wonderful lamp, and surely, you had his lamp to have built up this wonderful city in so short a time!"

"One year ago, the Old Dominion Society for the Deaf, met in our beloved city of Richmond, and there, we unanimously decided that the next convention should be held in Roanoke, for like the Queen of Sheba, we wanted to see for ourselves, and I feel sure that after we have seen your city we will go away, wondering at the wisdom of the builders, and thanking you for all the lessons we have learned from having seen with our own eyes what faithful work can be accomplished."

William Chambers on behalf of the State of Tennessee, brought heartfelt greetings to the convention from the deaf of his State.

Marion Vestal, of North Carolina, also spoke in response to the mayor's address. Among other things he said: "I am not ready to deliver a lengthy lecture, but I would like to give you all a few words in regard to my visit to Roanoke. I am from Winston-Salem and am a native of North Carolina. I graduated at the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Morganton two years ago."

Mr. L. B. Brushwood, of Hampton, the president of the society, next made his annual address in which many good recommendations were made for constitution.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

"Fellow Members of the Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Permit me to again thank you for the privilege and honor conferred upon me as your president and let me assure you that it is a genuine pleasure to meet with you again, most especially in this progressive city, at the head of the Valley of Virginia, surrounded by such beautiful and varied mountain scenery."

"I would like to congratulate you, the members of this society, upon the goodly number that have gathered, accept my good wishes that you may have a most pleasant and profitable time, finding enjoyment in every moment that we are here."

"This society is unlike many associations which assemble in annual convention. The manufacturer or dealer is much concerned about the tariff, railroad rates, court decisions, cut in prices, etc. The farmer is anxious to discuss crop conditions, fertilizer troubles, stock diseases, the spraying of trees, etc. The professional man, dentist, doctor and lawyer are concerned about this and that, and so on. But we are purely and simply a social order, anxious to know the howabouts and whereabouts of each other, the joys and sorrows of each other, the changes which may have come into the lives of each other, and wherever occasions may arise, to extend a helping hand, to weep with those who weep and rejoice with those who rejoice."

"Our annual convalesces serves to do this most admirably. Here we can gather, look into the faces of one another or clasp hands, uniting more strongly the friendship and common ties which unite us more closely together. While there are many familiar faces which greet us to-day, there are many absent. You may desire to know what there has been doing and what has been going on in our society since last we met and organized in Richmond. I am glad to speak for the society and say that it has shown signs of prosperity and growth. There are many more members and much more enthusiasm than last year and the prospects for the coming year are very bright. In the matter of happenings among the deaf in Virginia, I am sorry to report that I am at a loss to say much. This is largely because of the fact that the Virginia deaf do not subscribe and contribute to their organ. The Virginia Guide or the JOURNAL, and thereby lose a great opportunity for personal enjoyment and pleasure for others. Time without number there have been occasions which would have been of much interest which I would have written and had published, but as there were comparatively few who took the papers referred to, it was useless for me to send the articles, irrespective of how much interest it may have been."

"This, my friends, is not what it should be. Let us keep posted as to what is going on among the deaf throughout the length and breadth of Virginia, whether they live down by the sea, in Piedmont, in the Valley, in Northern Virginia or in the great Southwest. There is a host of them. Many in isolated and out of the way places, but all could be in touch through the medium of printer's ink."

"There is at present being celebrated in Richmond 'Better Acquaintance Week.' That is the keynote which I would like to sound in this address—'Better Acquaintance,' and when once

obtained, in the language of the old song, 'It should not be forgotten.' Better acquainted will mean the upbuilding and life of this organization. It will mean co-operation of effort and consequently the successful carrying out of any program or campaign, we may undertake. It will mean more help for those who have been educated and for these as yet without college diplomas. It will mean more than we can say for us individually and collectively. Will members please endeavor to get those who have graduated with honors to come back into our 'Better Acquaintance' either through the columns of the press, or better still, perhaps, meet us in convention next year—let this be your mission when you go to your homes."

Next in order came the appointment of the following committee: Committee on Tellars—Lester Hubbard, of Norfolk; Ray Kauffman, of Baltimore; Miss May Barrow, of Farmville; Miss Hettie Campbell, of Lynchburg.

Committee on By Laws—L. B. Brushwood, of Hampton; A. G. Tucker, of Richmond; Simon B. Alley, of Roanoke; J. C. Dowell, of Washington.

Committee on Resolutions—W. C. Ritter, of Hampton; J. Carpenter, of Orange; Miss May Barrow, of Farmville; Ray Kauffman, of Baltimore.

Committee on Place of Next Meeting—Roland Thompson, of Norfolk; Dudley Johnston, of Lynchburg; Jessie Stafford, of Pearisburg; Edward Freeman, of Culpeper; Miss Mary James, of Staunton.

Committee on Membership—Lester Wickline, of Richmond; Miss Jessie Guinn.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13.

Greetings and evening's social entertainment at Shenandoah Hotel.

During the intermissions of business, etc., there will be talks by leaders, discussions and remarks by all delegates wishing to take part, poems, stories and jokes.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14.

9 o'clock—Meeting of Executive Committee.

9:30 o'clock—Convention called to order at Greene Memorial M. E. Sunday School room, Commerce Street, near Church Avenue.

Invocation.

Hymn.

Address of Welcome, Hon. C. D. Moomaw, Mayor of Roanoke.

Response and other addresses.

Roll call.

President's report.

Appointment of committees.

Unfinished business.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

1 o'clock—Moving pictures in sign language at the Grand theatre, Jefferson Street. Subject, "Lorna Doone Country of England," by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, of Gallaudet College; also scenes at the College.

After the pictures—Sight-seeing and baseball game.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

8 o'clock (doors open at 7:30 at Greene Memorial Sunday school room)—Scripture readings and lectures. Entertainment with refreshments to the delegates and visitors, tendered by the Roanoke committee.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 15TH.

9:30 o'clock—Convention called to order at Greene Memorial Sunday school room.

Invocation.

Roll call.

Reading of the minutes.

Reports of committee.

Election of officers and Executive Committee.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Adjournment with benediction.

Special Notice—Please be on hand at close of Friday morning's session for photograph of convention.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Sight-seeing and baseball game.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

Social entertainment at Shenandoah hotel.

9 o'clock—Moving pictures in sign language at Grand Theatre, Jefferson Street. Subject, "The Preacher and the Monkey," by Prof. W. G. Jones, of the New York School for the Deaf; also the picture of New York School cadets at drill.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16.

Picnic on top of Mill Mountain, overlooking Roanoke city and valley.

Games and races.

Dinner at Rockledge Inn, fifty cents.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

After dinner—Drinking, cold, fresh, pure, spring water at Crystal Spring (third best municipal water supply in the world.)

Ride or walk to Mountain Park.

Dancing, bowling, thriller-riding, gymnastics and other amusements.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Social entertainment at Shenandoah Hotel.

Farewells.

OFFICERS.

L. R. Brushwood, president, Hampton, Va.

Mrs. R. L. Chiles, first vice-president, Richmond, Va.

Garnett Bondurant, second vice-president, Martinsville, Va.

Arthur G. Tucker, secretary, Richmond, Va.

Thomas M. Jenkins, treasurer, Portsmouth, Va.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. B. Brushwood (Chairman), Arthur G. Tucker, Thomas M. Jenkins, Rev. J. W. Michaels, Simon B. Alley.

ROANOKE COMMITTEE.

Robert P. Smoak (Chairman), Simon B. Alley, Duncan Smoak, G. Raymond Liggan.

The Roanoke Committee is indebted to a number of Roanoke business men for courtesies in helping care for the 1913 convention.—*World-News, Roanoke, Va., Aug. 14, 1913.*

The foregoing appeared editorially in the same issue of the *World-News*—

THOSE WHO DWELL IN SILENCE.

The Old Dominion Society of the Deaf is holding its annual convention in Roanoke this week. The sessions began in the Young Men's Christian Association Building this morning, a cordial and most appropriate address being delivered by the city's mayor, Judge C. B. Moomaw.

No people in Virginia are more welcome to Roanoke than those who compose the Society of the Deaf. Our city throws open to them every avenue for a pleasant and happy experience. Roanokers are kind to visitors always and we know this kindness will be emphasized for those who are here this week.

The deaf are a people set apart. They mingle among us but they do not hear us, and the sounds of winds and birds and trees never reached them. They live in silence. We, who have been in a great forest in winter, when leaves lie under the snow, when skies are overcast with banks of clouds, when not a sign of life is present and no faint whisper of a sound, know something perhaps of the profound stillness that eternally accompanies those who are deaf. We cannot enter, however, into the wonderful play of thought that makes up the deaf man's life or into his marvelous capacity for grasping and understanding the little signs that usually escape the eye and intelligence of the average individual. If we had spent years, with contemplation as practically our chief companion, and had dreamed the dreams that come from endless silence. We should have a broader comprehension of what nature says and of how God speaks through the perfume of flowers and the songs of birds. In the movement of a tiny twig or ripple of sunlight on a pool of water, we should read lessons such as we never thought possible.

Providence seems always to provide compensations. These who have ears to hear go through life with but a small idea of the infinite wonders of sound, and many of the graces and charms that nature wears escape them. To the deaf, with no voice to greet them, nature has supplied a remarkable delicacy and scope of appreciation, through which they have a power which compensates largely for that which they have lost.

In their convention in Roanoke they will find numerous impressions which would never occur to the man who hears, and these impressions, instead of being forgotten, as is usually the case, will become a part of a great storehouse of memories, each of which is a living presence.

The *World News* knows that the deaf have missed one of God's great blessings, but it also knows that in their hearts and minds they carry a treasurer which those who hear well might envy.

Church for Deaf.

The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos recently laid the foundation stone of a church and institute for the deaf and dumb in Green lane, Stoke Newington. When the church is completed it will be the fifth which has been specially provided for the deaf and dumb people, says the *Graphic*, and it is intended to serve the district between Hoxton and Hendon, where there are at least seven hundred people so afflicted.

The cost of the buildings will be £3,800, of which about £2,500 has already been raised. The institute, which adjoins the church, will consist of a lecture hall, a games room and a kitchen where young women will receive cookery instruction. The church will be the first to be dedicated to St. John Beverley, a saint in the English calendar who was supposed to have healed a deaf and dumb man.

Miss Annie Powers, of South Boston, and her chum, Grace Lambert, of Roxbury, spent their two weeks' vacation at Idona Springs Hotel, York Beach, Me. Both ladies enjoyed themselves together.

OHIO.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 938 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

August 16, 1913.—By the time this letter is in print, the National Convention of the Deaf, will be doing business in the Sixth City by the lake, and we hope the gathering will be the largest of the kind yet held.

Circumstances beyond control will prevent several of the deaf from here attending, which is much to be regretted.

Columbus with its large population ought at least to be present with twenty-five, but as far as we can learn, only the following will show up when the roll is called: Messrs. A. H. Schory, C. W. Charles, Ernest Zell, E. I. Holycross and wife, Mrs. Annie Callison, Miss Ethel Zell, Miss Bessie McGregor, Miss Jansen and the writer. Dr. Patterson had hoped to be there for a few days, but now finds it impossible to do so on account of work that require his attention.

Wonder if the following from last Monday's editorial page of the *State Journal* is true as to moving pictures:

"SILENT SPEECH"

"There is a deaf boy in Connersville, Ind., who attends the moving picture shows, but he now says he is going to stop it. He cannot stand the talk of the men and women in the pictures. He hears by watching the lips, and he says some of the people shown in the 'movies' are vulgar and indecent, and if decent people knew what they said they would stop the show."

"He says in the picture, the women whispered to each other words that he did not suppose women ever used, and in another picture a character who was a young minister used profane language desperately. He says he couldn't stand it and won't go any more. The movement of the lips to this boy is language as plain and distinct as if it was thundered into a good pair of ears. The boy is not mistaken. The bad language was used when the films were made, the performers at the time never supposing that they would be speaking to a deaf-mute. Strange experience is this, where sound is seen but not heard. There is a new world all around us."

The laying of a double track on Oak Street, between Grant and Washington Avenues drags along very slowly. As soon as the required permission was granted the Company it began cutting down the shade trees, tearing up the street and taking down part of a couple of houses that stood in the way, and since then the Company has been taking its time. A huge boulder on the north side of the street between Giant Avenue and 9th Street showed itself just beneath the surface when excavating work began last week. It is of granite rock, eight feet long and six feet wide. It was too large to move and dynamiting it was dangerous to the neighborhood, so it was buried still deeper and that took several days. The only ornaments on the street now are unsightly phone and telegraph poles.

All things come to them who wait and such as the case with Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Neillie, of Cleveland. They have been waiting and longing for a daughter in their household the past sixteen years. Meanwhile, they have become parents of four fine boys, who are the pride of the home, but on July 29th the stark came and left with them just what they wished a little girl. Their happiness can be well imagined. She has been named Elizabeth Marvin Neillie. Her daddy is already studying styles in little girl's frocks, and with Mrs. Neillie are planning to give Bess a sight of Niagara Falls by auto in September.

Last Sunday, as Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Stebleton living in Dayton, Ohio, were about to cross the big four railroad tracks on their way to call upon a friend, a train came along unobserved by them, and Mrs. Stebleton was hurled to instant death.

The funeral services of Miss Frances Barker, who was killed in an auto accident in Berkeley, California, were held last Tuesday afternoon, minus the remains which were expected to arrive in Columbus the day previous, but did not reach here till Wednesday. Many floral contributions from friends graced the room. The school here sent one from the teachers' fund for the purpose, as Miss Barker formerly taught here. Miss Barker was getting off a street car when an auto came along and she was struck by it, causing internal injuries.

Mrs. Lavina Carr Worstall was in the city this week to attend the funeral services of Miss Barker, and was the guest of Miss Edgar. She has left for Cleveland to visit a relative until the N. A. D. Convention meets.

Miss Ethel Zell left Wednesday for Niles to visit friends and later will go to Youngstown upon invitation of some of her pupils there. Later she will be tendered a recep-

tion by the deaf of Niles and Youngstown at the former place, after which she will show up at the N. A. D. meeting.

Mrs. E. P. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn., who is on a visit to her parents of this city, spent a week with Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Livingston, of Richmond, Ohio, returning to Columbus Tuesday, and reported having had a very pleasant time.

Mrs. George Thompson, of Wapakoneta, died Thursday from stomach trouble, leaving two children of tender years, motherless.

Frank Hayer and Joe Schonfield, who have been assisting Mr. Showalter in house-cleaning since school closed, were relieved yesterday, and will rest up from now till school opens.

Wm. Robb, of Bellaire, who worked in the glass factory under Mr. Corbett, quit a year ago, but last week humbly asked to be taken back, which was done.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Corbett, of Bellaire, were guests last Saturday, of Mr. and Mrs. Rhoda Earlines, (nee Littleton), of Moundsville, West Virginia. Mr. Patrick Faulkner, of Wheeling, was also there. They had been invited by the host, in honor of her birthday on the occasion, of which she was recipient of many gifts from hearing and deaf friends. Her husband is a hearing man, but can wield the manual alphabet and some signs pretty well.

Mr. A. H. Schory has gone to Canton, Ohio, to visit with friends until the middle of next week when he will be in Cleveland for the N. A. D. meeting.

A. B. G.

FANWOOD.

Mr. August Thiene, a semi-mute, tailor by trade, called at the JOURNAL office, on Wednesday afternoon. He came to this country in 1889. He never attended a school for the deaf, and for that matter never met a deaf-mute in his life, until by chance he passed the grounds at Fanwood. He became deaf when quite young, and is now forty-eight years old, and during all these years that he has been deaf, he thought, as others, who suddenly became deaf, that he was the only deaf-mute in the world. Now that he knows differently, he hopes to live differently by associating with the deaf as much as he can.

Baseball, kite-flying and hand-ball claim the attention of the boys during their spare time. A parol quots is the latest acquisition, and when the older chaps are not playing with it the little fellows are, so a good time is generally had. In the evening, the boys compete in kite-flying for the highest altitudes. Mr. Spanner is taking part in it.

Mr. Gilbert Hicks and his brother, Edward, of Westbury, L. I., were at the Institution on Friday afternoon, a young boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willett, with them. The boy is defective in speech, and will probably be admitted to this school this year.

Principal Currier returned last Monday from his country home at Essex, N. Y., and on the following day left for Cleveland, to be present at the Convention of the National Association of the Deaf.

Joe Goffin is the first pupil to return to school. He returned two weeks ago, and ever since he has been industrious and desirous to improve rapidly in type-setting and proof-correcting.

Editor Hodgson and Dr. Fox left Monday for Cleveland, to attend the National Association of the Deaf.

Mr. Hugh W. Davies returned from two weeks' vacation, relieving Mr. Williams.

J. J. O'B.

New Way to Cure Impostors

Mr. Jay C. Howard may learn something how to cure impostors from the clipping from the *Pittsburg Post*:

Thirst, it appears, had a wonderful curative power in the case of Frank Labelle, who said his home is in Detroit, Mich. Labelle was arrested in a downtown hotel at 10:10 o'clock last night, by Special Officer Edward Harkins. Labelle had cards printed, it is said, which read: "I am a deaf-mute. I can neither hear nor speak, and I am selling these sets of ladies' and gentlemen's jewelry to make my living. The price of the jewelry is 25 cents a card and is warranted for one year. Please buy a set and assist me. Frank Labelle."

The man was arrested while passing the cards in the hotel, and was taken to the Central Police Station. Labelle was placed in one of the upper tiers in the cellroom. Half an hour later Acting Sergeant James Scanlon heard some one calling for a drink of water. He went to the cellroom, and heard the supposed deaf-mute say: "For goodness sake give me a drink of water. I am almost dying up." Labelle said, according to the police, that if he had not been thirsty, he would still be a "deaf-mute."

NEW YORK.

News items for this column, should be sent direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

"FAUST," AT UNION LEAGUE.

Mr. George William Veditz, of Colorado Springs, Col., entertained an assemblage of over two hundred with a dramatic reading of "Faust" at the rooms of the Deaf-Mutes' Union League on Saturday evening, August 16th. Mr. Veditz prefaced his reading by explaining how he was delayed in getting away from Atlantic City, N. J., where he went as a delegate to the National Poultry Association Convention. He was to have reached New York at about two o'clock, but it was five o'clock when he arrived. Arrangements had been made to be met by a Committee of the Deaf-Mutes' Union, but on arriving he could not find any deaf-mute, he took off his hat so that he could be recognized by the color of his hair—but this failed too. So he hailed a taxi and was driven to Mr. Samuel Frankenheim's home, but on arriving there he was again disappointed as that gentleman had gone out of town and would not be back till after the N. A. D. Convention. He decided then and there to find the club house of the Deaf Mutes' Union League, or die in the attempt.

Mr. Veditz, then told how, when he was in Washington, a week or so ago he he was successful in obtaining an audience with President Wilson, and spoke of the Civil Service restrictions. The President wrote: Please extend my kindest greetings to the deaf at the Cleveland Convention and tell them I will do y utmost to see that justice is done them. He then began the dramatic reading, and for the next two hours kept all interested. At the conclusion, through Vice-President Levy, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Veditz.

FRATS' PICNIC.

While our big brothers are in Cleveland, taking care of our future welfare and advancement, let's not forget Brooklyn Division, No. 23's picnic, which comes off on Saturday, August 23d, at the same old breezy spot, Ulmer Park. You have no doubt seen the rest, now come to the last and you will know why the "Frats" lead all others in every department. Chairman Powell with his committee of eight have been working like trojans, devising ways and means to make everybody happy, and positively assure you that August 23d, will be the best ever. Incidentally the date corresponds exactly with Brooklyn Division's number, making it all the more reason why this should eclipse all previous outings ever held.

There will be games aplenty with medals and prizes for the winners that will speak for themselves. Outside of the running events for boys, for which a small fee of 15 cents will be charged, every other game for ladies and gentlemen will be free.

Mr. Ballin's new successor, Fred Haberstock, as companion to Edwin Mosbacher began his duties last Monday, August 11th, 1913. Up to the present writing Fred seems to have the making of a good companion, for Ed is always in good humor.

When I, Fred saw Ed at his work I greatly marveled at it for it was wonderful and skillful workmanship. The baskets are dandies and the parlor exhibits, many of the best baskets made. Visitors are easily tempted to leave orders for baskets.

The parents of Edwin are fond and proud of their industrious son and his every wish is gratified. They also are kindness themselves and treat Ed's companion as if he were their own son. The grandparents just dot on their unfortunate Ed, just as the parents do.

Mr. Charles J. C. LeClercq this summer has been keeping bachelor's hall. His wife has gone to Sullivan County, N. Y. Charles is at his old love, depriving the bring deep of not a few of its funny tribes. Many of the members of the Deaf-Mutes' Union League can testify by the number of fishes he has presented them the past several Sundays. He does not go fishing for the fish alone, mind you, but for the sport of it. He has been doing it for many years. His complexion is of the color of russet shoes, but he does not mind it, not a bit of it, as he always feel fine on the morrow of his fishing trips, and can always do better work at his trade, that of engraver, and by the way Mr. LeClercq is a No. 1 engraver, having continuously been at it now for over thirty years. Quite a while, yes, but Mr. LeClercq does not feel the years. As long as he can enjoy a day fishing, he feels as alert as of yore.

MICHIGAN.

CORNERSTONE LAID FOR A NEW \$167,000 BUILDING.

From the Flint (Mich.) Journal, August 12.

"This cornerstone has been tested by the proper implements of masonry and I find that the craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully performed their duty and I now declare this to be well formed, square, level, plumb and correctly laid according to the ancient rules of our craft."

This announcement was made by Dr. Francis D. Clark, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Michigan Grand Lodge F. & A. M., and Superintendent of the Michigan School for the Deaf, dedicated this afternoon, the foundation stone of the new \$167,000 administration and dormitory building of the institution which cares for the unfortunate deaf-mutes of the State. The actual laying of the cornerstone occurred about 3:35 o'clock.

Following the striking of the stone thrice with the gavel of the grand master's office the impressive ritualistic ceremony of sprinkling the corn, wine and oil over the foundation head was performed by the deputy grand master, the senior grand warden and the junior grand warden, respectively. The corn is the Masonic emblem of plenty, the wine the emblem of joy and gladness and the oil the emblem of peace.

With the consecration of the stone completed the implements of construction were turned over to Architect E. A. Bowd by Grand Master Clark with an expression of wishes for the successful construction of the building. Grand Marshal Eddy then made the proclamation on behalf of the grand lodge and the outdoor exercises came to a close with a benediction by Grand Chaplain William H. Gallagher.

HUNDREDS SEE CEREMONY.

Hundreds of persons surrounded the foundation of the great structure as the solemn ceremonies were performed. The crowd included beside many citizens of Flint many visitors whom were former pupils of the institution.

The day was an ideal one for the ceremonies. A partially clouded sky tempered the sun's rays and the throng that gathered for the ceremonies was able to listen in comfort.

Because of the unavoidable absence of Governor Ferris who was forced to stay in Big Rapids on account of the critical illness of Mrs. Ferris, there was great disappointment.

A message of regret from the governor was received by Dr. Clarke this morning. In the absence of the governor, Grand Chaplain Gallagher of the grand lodge, delivered the oration of the afternoon at the exercises held in the institution dining hall. A poem written by Mrs. Josephine Stewart, former pupil of the school, and dedicated to the institution was given by Miss Bertha Hamilton also a former pupil of the school. Miss Hamilton gave the poem in the sign language and it was translated for the benefit of those who did not understand the sign language. The indoor exercises were closed by the singing of "America" in which Miss Hamilton led in the sign language. The singing was joined by many former pupils of the school.

SLOCUM CALLED AWAY.

Another disappointment in connection with exercises besides the absence of the governor was the absence of James Slocum, of Detroit, a member of the Board of Trustees, who was to have taken part in the cornerstone laying ceremonies. Mr. Slocum arrived here last night, but was called to Detroit this morning by a telephone message to the effect that his youngest daughter, Josephine, was stricken with an attack of appendicitis that necessitated an immediate operation.

The ceremonies and exercises at the institution were preceded by a parade at the Masonic temple where the Michigan Grand Lodge held a brief session. Genesee Valley Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar with full complement of swords in line acted as escort of honor to the grand lodge officers. The plumed knights presented a pretty appearance, and the people who witnessed the procession to the grounds were entertained by a number of evolutions by the commandery. The parade was headed by the splendid Salvation Army band of 30 pieces. Following them came the Knights Templar escort. Members of Genesee and Flint Blue lodges of Masons and members of visiting lodges were next.

CONTENTS OF CORNERSTONE.

During the early part of the ceremonies a copper box containing the following articles was given to the grand master to be deposited in a space in the cornerstone:

List of the State officers for 1913-1914.

List of the members of the Michigan Legislature for 1913-1914.

Michigan Legislative Handbook for 1913-1914.

List of officers of Genesee County for 1913-1914.

List of officers of the City of Flint for 1913-1914.

Thirtieth Biennial Report of the Michigan School for the Deaf, 1911-1912.

List of the officers of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of Michigan, and of the several Masonic bodies, of Flint which were represented at the laying of the cornerstone.

Copy of "Michigan Methods." Copy of the Semi-centennial number of the "Michigan Mirror" October, 1904.

Copy of the "Michigan Mirror" June 5, 1913.

Copy of the "Flint Daily Journal" August 11, 1913.

Copy of the "Loyal Guard Magazine" July, 1913.

Photograph of Francis D. Clarke, superintendent of the Michigan School for the Deaf, and most Worshipful Grand Master, F. & A. M., of Michigan.

Roster of the officers and teachers of the Michigan School for the Deaf.

The presentation of the box was made by A. L. Wright of Bad Axe, president of the board of trustees of the school, who made the following address to Grand Master: "Most Worshipful Sir—The committee charged with the duty of preparing the cornerstone and making arrangements for its being laid have completed their part of these labors. It is ready now to be the chief foundation stone of this building. Most worshipful sir, the various articles are safely enclosed within this casket and here is a list of them."

The request for the cornerstone laying by the Michigan Grand Lodge was made by Trustee Francis H. Rankin, of this city, as follows: "Most Worshipful Grand Master—The people of Michigan have undertaken to erect on the place where we now stand an edifice to be devoted to the uses of this school. We hope it may long serve the purposes for which it is being constructed, that strength and beauty may adorn all its parts and wisdom continually go forth from within its walls to enlighten the community. On behalf of those engaged in its erection, I now most respectfully request that you lay the cornerstone thereof, according to the forms and ceremonies of your ancient and honorable fraternity."

UNDER CANVAS CANOPY.

The ceremonies attendant on the laying of the cornerstone took place beneath a canvas canopy which covered a platform built into the north east corner of the building where the stone was laid. The members of the grand lodge, dressed in black, wearing silk hats and decorated with the insignia of their offices, sat in a square, the symbol of the Masonic lodge.

The following members of the Michigan Grand Lodge attended the ceremonies: Grand Master F. D. Clarke; Deputy Grand Master William M. Perrett, Detroit; Senior Grand Warden George Lusk, Bay City; Acting Junior Grand Warden Frank O. Gilbert, Bay City; Grand Treasurer William Wents, Manistee; Grand Secretary Lou B. Windsor, Reed City; Grand Lecturer Frank O. Gilbert, Bay City; Grand Chaplain William H. Gallagher, Caro; Senior Grand Deacon Louis H. Fead, Newberry; Junior Grand Deacon Hugh McPherson, Howell; Grand Marshal Charles P. Eddy, Hart; Grand Tyler James H. McGregor, Detroit.

The rear of the procession was formed by a line of automobiles bearing the members of the Michigan Grand Lodge and the trustees of the school. At the approach to the side of the building the Knights Templar and the Blue Lodge Masons formed a lane through which the members of the Grand Lodge marched to their places on the platform.

Glistening insignia worn by the throng of Masons of various rank, contrasting with the somber garb of the grand lodge officers formed a spectacle that will linger in the memories of those who were privileged to witness it and the ceremonies appeared to impress every one.

As far as could be learned there was not a single accident to mar the entire program.

The following is from the same paper, Flint Journal of August 13th:

The most interested and perhaps the most interesting persons in the crowd that attended the cornerstone laying at the Michigan School for the Deaf yesterday afternoon were the deaf pupils of the institution.

Old men and women whose connection with the school carried them back over a period of fifty years or more were there to see laid the foundation stone of the mighty modern structure that will rise to take the place of the one which was destroyed by a fire a year ago last May. A number in the throng who are now grey-haired, bent and wrinkled with the weight of years upon them pictured a scene that occurred half a century ago when the cornerstone of the first administration building was laid. They had witnessed that ceremony when they were tots together. Then there were little boys and girls among the group of deaf persons who were witnessing a cornerstone laying for the first time. They watched with wide eyed wonder the preparations for the ceremony that meant to them the beginning of a splendid new school home. Among

the deaf who were there was an aged woman in an invalid's chair. She was driven in from the country for the occasion and was given a prominent place from which she could view the ceremony. An interesting figure on the platform with the members of the Michigan Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., was Willis Hubbard, one of the deaf teachers of the Michigan School for the Deaf.

All of these deaf people watched eagerly the gestures made by Arthur P. Buchanan who listened to the ceremony and then translated it sentence by sentence in the sign language. It was really their day and they rejoiced among themselves at the celebration of beginning the work in which the State will spend \$167,000 for the education of them and other deaf that may come.

PROUD DAY FOR DR. CLARKE.

It was a proud day for Dr. Francis D. Clarke who has been head of the institution for the last twenty-one years. As Grand Master of the Michigan Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., he laid the cornerstone. Twice during the program which was given in the large dining hall of the school he was called upon to respond to speeches made by members of Flint Masonic bodies.

On behalf of all of the Masonic bodies of the city, Captain-General Fred Brennan, of Genesee Valley Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, presented to Dr. Clarke the large trowel which had been used in laying the new cornerstone. Mr. Brennan presented the gift with a request that it be kept by the Michigan School for the Deaf as a memento of the occasion. Mr. Brennan spoke briefly, lauding the State for providing an institution for the care of the deaf and expressing in glowing terms the love of Flint Masons to Dr. Clarke. He declared that the position which Dr. Clarke holds as head of Michigan Masons is the highest a man can hold. "It is one that cannot be bought with political favor," he said, "but it comes to him as a token of the love that brother Masons bear him." He referred to Dr. Clarke's position as head of the institution as "second only to the grand mastership." He said that the fact that Dr. Clarke had held this position for more than twenty years showed the respect with which he is held in the State.

DR. CLARKE RESPONDS.

"Brothers, this has been a proud day for me," said Dr. Clarke in replying to Mr. Brennan. "During the last few hours I have received many messages and tokens of esteem. I feel that I can say something here, that it is a great pleasure for a man to say and that is that I am sure that there is not a person within my hearing at least but has anything but the best regard for me. I want to tell you that I have a feeling of deepest regard for all of you here this afternoon. On behalf of this school which is one of the grand galaxy of State institutions that form a splendid diadem, I accept this token. When the boys and girls who attended this school look upon this trowel which will be given a prominent place in the new building I know they will look beyond it to the noble society that presents this token."

Later in the program Clinton F. Roberts, on behalf of the members of Flint Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M., presented Dr. Clarke with a miniature silver trowel as a personal souvenir of the occasion. Mr. Roberts spoke briefly telling of the esteem in which Dr. Clarke is held by the members of the fraternity in Flint.

"There are times when a man cannot speak the things that are in his heart," said Dr. Clarke. "This is one of them. Flint Lodge, No. 23, and its members have always been dear to me. One of the things of which I will always think when I look upon this gift is the world of love, affection and regard behind it."

Dr. Clarke spoke briefly of the receipt of a telegram stating Governor Ferris' inability to attend the exercises and then introduced Rev. William H. Gallagher, of Caro, Grand Chaplain of the Michigan Grand Lodge.

Grand Chaplain Gallagher took for the thought of his brief address the verse: "The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto but to minister," Matthew 20: 28.

GRAND CHAPLAIN GALLAGHER.

"The State of Michigan long ago caught this idea and carried it out within her borders. Whatever you go, you and the interpretation of this thought. At Lapeer there is a home for the care of feeble minded children. At Newberry and Kalamazoo are institutions for the insane. Here in Flint the State is heeding this divine ruling and replace the building destroyed several months ago, so that these that are unfortunate, if you will, may have the best of care and training. The State has learned this lesson of service and out of this institution will go pupils who will have a place in the world and be of service to others. The Bible tells us that the Lord found a deaf-mute while traveling about in his ministry and that he loosed the string which bound the mute's tongue and made him hear. This State has not that power, but it is doing what has been

made possible by the minds of man. The State is performing a splendid service to these children."

At the beginning of the program, John H. Newbert, Master of Flint Lodge, No. 23, introduced Miss Bertha Hamilton, a deaf teacher at the institution. She gave in the sign language a poem written by Mrs. Josephine Titus Stewart, a former pupil of the school. The poem follows:

THE CORNER STONE.

Builded well those men of yore,
With their timbers huge and wide,
And their stone blocks chiseled o'er.
Quarried from the mountain side;
But the flames with mocking roar
Festled at the builder's pride.

Yet our cause triumphant rises,
Now its fiery ordeal o'er,
Proving still that mankind prizes
Right and justice as before,
Heaven hath let us through the crisis,
And a stronghold giv'n once more.

Builded well again those other,
In the hearts of men who wrought,
Teaching them that stricken brothers,
By a cheering word be sought;
By a helping hand from others
Could rise higher than they thought.

'Tis this work, o'er time victorious,
That our hearts rejoice to see,
For the walls that rise before us
Speak of man's humanity;
'Tis this love, unselfish, glorious,
Shall our inspiration be.

The translation of the poem was given the audience by Arthur P. Buchanan.

Miss Hamilton also led in the singing of "America," which she gave in the sign-language at the close of the exercises.

Following the program the members of the Masonic bodies and others were invited to the south wing of the dining hall, where light refreshments were served.

PITTSBURGH.

Friends of Edward Roessler, of Edgewood Park, will learn with sorrow that his aged father is stricken down with the loss of sight, caused by illness. He is under treatment of West Penn Hospital. It will be remembered by many friends, who used to patronize him while he was connected with the leading clothing store, Eisner & Phillips Co., in Pittsburgh, as a salesman, and he always made a good selection of clothes for the buyer at a good discount. We hope that he will come out cured from the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Teegarden returned home from Mr. Gretna, where they spent their summer vacation during the past month. They look in the best or health. Mr. Teegarden will accompany the crowd bound for the N. A. D. Convention at Cleveland, O., on August 20th, in a special car, on condition that there are more than twenty-six persons in the party. This condition was offered by the Pennsylvania Lines Company.

The Savings Club, which was organized last year with Mr. H. B. McMaster as their Treasurer, with the purpose of saving in order to go to Cleveland, O., this summer, held a meeting at his residence last Friday. The Treasurer distributed the checks among the members, and then the club was disbanded. Mr. McMaster got a nice present from the club in appreciation of his services to the club as their treasurer. How many of the members are going to the Cleveland Convention is a question for the readers of the JOURNAL to guess.

The employees of the Swissvale Union and Switch Signal Works, had their annual picnic at Idlewild Park, on August 9th. There are a good number of deaf-mutes connected with the works, but some of them, who are players of the Pastimes A. C., preferred to play ball at Salina, Pa. This club was beaten by a score of 10 to 1 run. However some went along and reported an enjoyable time at the picnic. Mr. H. Bards went along with them to look over their field events, which were given at Idlewild Park, in order to get acquainted with their arrangements in carrying out the games, so that he could arrange some events next year, on July 4th, on the Edgewood Park School for the Deaf.

Pittsburgh will be visited by two prominent deaf-mutes, who will stop off to meet the Pittsburghers on their way to Cleveland, O. They are Rev. Mr. Wyand, who will hold services at First Baptist Church, next Sunday evening, and Mr. G. W. Veditz, who is booked for a lecture on "Faust," at Trinity Parish House, on Monday evening, August 18th. Both will draw good crowds. Chairman F. R. Gray, who presided at the recent meeting of the deaf-mutes, at which they decided to organize a club entirely for social purposes, sent out notices to his committee to meet at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, on Sunday afternoon, to draft out the Constitution and By-Laws, to govern a new club. The club is in a fair condition to start with a fund of seventy-five dollars. Mr. Gray is doing good work for the club.

A new printing, gumming, and perforating machine in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, turns out a mile of finished postage stamps every five minutes.

CALIFORNIA.

The following is from the Los Angeles Examiner:

Thirty deaf-mutes of Los Angeles yesterday petitioned the Board of Education to establish a deaf and dumb department to teach the finger system, for those who cannot learn the oral system.

G. Berry, formerly head of the deaf and dumb department in a school in Missouri, told the board of the work done there.

Superintendent Francis stated that he will investigate the necessity of such a deaf and dumb department and if necessary, recommend it to the board.

The Los Angeles Times of a recent date printed the following:—

Pathos and vagaries were strangely blended yesterday in a remarkable divorce suit, tried by Superior Judge Monroe. The plaintiff, a gray-haired woman, deaf, dumb and nearly blind, was the cynosure of all eyes.

Months ago, C. M. Johnson of Pasadena brought suit for divorce. Mrs. Johnson failed to appear in court. Judge Monroe made an investigation and discovered the woman hadn't ear fare to come to this city, and also that she was almost bedridden. He held court there and denied Johnson's suit.

Since that time Mrs. Johnson has come into a fortune of about \$10,000. She filed a suit for divorce, alleging desertion and non-support. Her inheritance seems to have changed the complexion of affairs, for Johnson entered a contest. In a cross complaint he alleged cruelty.

The woman's story was told yesterday to the sympathetic eyes of Miss Grace B. Carres, an instructor of the lip language in the public schools. The subdued light of the courtroom made it almost impossible for Mrs. Johnson to understand Miss Carres' questions. Finally she was led to a large window, and there her testimony was taken more readily.

The court granted Mrs. Johnson a decree and ordered Johnson to pay her \$10 a week for the support of herself and children.

The foregoing is also taken from the Los Angeles Times of a recent date:—

Ten swiftly moving fingers, with interchange of glance and lip-lore, told a silent story recently when Isaac Malitz, a deaf-mute, appeared in Justice Probes' court to prosecute a suit for \$299.99 damages against the Burt Motor Car Company, one of whose machines is alleged to have injured him as he crossed Spring Street at Temple Block last June. His interpreter, pretty Mabel Dahl, a Polytechnic High School girl living at No. 1237 East Forty-ninth Street, questioned him as the interrogation proceeded from the attorney, and then made oral the message that came from his nervous fingers eager beyond the limitations of the comparatively slow expression a discriminatory providence had granted him.

Malitz told how he had started to cross the car track with a companion, how he had been unable to hear the approaching machine, and how he had been taken to the Receiving Hospital to have his injuries treated. Attorney L. D. Barry, who appeared for him, simplified the questions as much as possible, because even expert fingers stumble on legal phraseology. Although Malitz does not understand the latest scientific lip-reading method, he watched the attorney attentively, and sometimes was able to anticipate his interpreter's queries.

Miss Dahl, who volunteered her service and left school to appear in court, learned the language of the deaf-mutes in her own home. Neither of her parents can speak or hear. "They were injured when young," she said. "I am glad they weren't born so, because then I too might be dumb. But we get along beautifully, and I intend to take up the teaching of lip-reading and the hand language, after finishing at High School. I shall go to the Kennel School at Washington, D. C., and then I want to teach out here, to be near my family. This is my first appearance in court. It seems very strange."

Malitz is employed by a tailor as a presser, and through straitened circumstances, was unable at first to find an attorney. Barr pitied his friendless state, and took the case without a retainer. The two spent hours in his office, working up the evidence by writing their communications out. It was not until yesterday that the services of Miss Dahl were secured; and since Malitz has not been well educated, the labor of getting at the facts in the case was considerable.

The evidence developed the fact that the Burt company's chauffeur had allowed a friend, W. H. Benerschildt, to drive the car at the time Malitz was injured. This raised a question of responsibility that will be decided by Justice Forbes after the attorneys have submitted briefs.

SHAMOKIN.

Continued from First Page.

this insidious scheme, and by letter or otherwise calling it to the attention of officials. From newspaper accounts, as well as through information received from deaf people in several sections of the State. I am led to believe that the method I adopted was productive of the arrest of an unusual member of these scoundrels. With the start thus made, I also believed further good will result. Every newspaper account of an arrest is a continuation of the warning that it sever to inform and forewarn a large number of the public that such rank imposition may be attempted upon them.

"In seeking the co-operation of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., they inform me that this sort of begging on its trains and ferry boats will no longer be tolerated."

Messrs. Downing and Ziegler discussed the subject of impostors. Rev. Smielan made some announcements in regard to the trolley trip and banquets on its morrow.

The President made some closing remarks.

The meeting adjourned at 10:45 P.M.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 10 A.M.
Opened with prayer by Prof. A. V. Downing, of Pittsburgh.
Miss Schoenberger, Chairman of its Committee on Enrollments reported as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Renewals | 108 |
| Re-Admission | 10 |
| New Members | 19 |
| Total | 137 |
| Renewals Expected | 142 |
| Total up to date | 279 |

Rev. F. C. Smielan then presented the following report of its Committee on Resolutions which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

WHEREAS, The tendency in some quarters to keep alive a spirit of bitterness in regard to the comparative merits of the different methods of educating the deaf of the State can only result in harm to the deaf themselves and the methods thus advocated, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the wisest course to pursue would be to leave the question of method to those in closer touch with the work—the principals, teachers and directors of the various institutions, feeling sure that they are actuated by the best motives, and that they will do so far as they are free to use their own judgment in the matter, what in their experience has proved to be the best thing for the boys and girls under their care; and be it

Resolved, That we discontinue all efforts to stir up arguments and debates on the subject.

The President then said as follows: "I am 'mighty' glad that this resolution is offered at this convention. It is very timely and in perfect accord with my policy as President of the Society. A few years ago, I spoke on the subject in my Annual Address and plainly stated that the oral question was a matter for the teaching profession to handle, not for a convention of shoemakers, tailors, seamstresses, etc., and I now reiterate that statement. It is not wise to embroil the Society in the matter, so we might as well frankly declare our position—so that we will not be misunderstood—I regard the resolution a grand endorsement of my policy and I wish to thank you all for it, feeling sure that you will stand or fall with me."

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

In the death of Henry Jansen Haight, which occurred in Philadelphia, on April 13, 1913, this Society has lost a valued friend, a generous supporter, and a faithful member, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby record our sincere appreciation of the services Mr. Haight tendered to the Society at various times and our deep sorrow at the loss his death has occasioned.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be empowered to elect a delegate to represent the Society at the meetings of the National Association of the Deaf at Cleveland, Ohio, August 29-31, 1913.

Then followed the usual resolutions of thanks.

The Committee on Nominations, through its chairman, Mr. Ziegler, reported as follows: Mr. James S. Reider, of Philadelphia; Mr. Chas. Partington, of Ridley Park; Rev. C. O. Dantzer, of Philadelphia; and Rev. F. C. Smielan, of Allentown, should serve as Managers for another term of three years.

The above report was unanimously adopted. Then the Board retired for ten minutes and returned, reporting: The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. S. Reider, of Philadelphia; First Vice-President, Rev. F. C. Smielan, of Allentown; Second Vice-President, F. A. Leitner, of Pittsburgh; Secretary, R. M. Ziegler; Treasurer, John H. Roach, of Philadelphia.

The Board accepted the invitation of the Pittsburgh Local Branch, through Mr. Downing to have the Society meet in Pittsburgh in 1914. Unanimously adopted.

Then the meeting adjourned sine dine at 11:35 A.M.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 15.

The delegates were the guests of the Northumberland County Local Branch, P. S. A. D. They were

taken to Well Scales in special cars where a reading was given by Mr. Thomas Breen, of Philadelphia, and refreshments served. In the evening, a banquet was held at Hotel Graemar, the headquarters of the P. S. A. D. Fifty-two of the delegates attended the banquet. The menu was as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Crab Flake Cocktail | |
| Chicken Gumbo Soup | |
| Baked Bluefish—Julienne Potatoes | |
| Celery | Salted Almonds |
| Olive | |
| Roast Young Chicken, Giblet Sauce | |
| Mashed Potatoes | Asparagus String Beans |
| New Peas | |
| Lettuce and Tomato Salad | |
| Vanilla Ice Cream | Assorted Cake |
| Apple Pie | |
| Roquefort Cheese | Banquet Wafers |
| Demi Tasse | |

Rev. F. C. Smielan was the toastmaster and invited the following named persons to respond:

President J. S. Reider.....The P. S. A. D.
Prof. A. N. Downing.....Pittsburgh in 1914
R. M. Ziegler.....The Ladies
C. E. Sommers.....Mt. Airy Oral People
Thomas Breen.....Old Broad and Penn.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.

An all-day outing was enjoyed at Edgewood Park and refreshments sold for the benefit of the Doylestown Home.

The Influence of Books.

Any person may be known by the books he reads, as well as by the company he keeps.

A good book is one of the best friends we have. Come what may, it is always the same, and will never change. It is the most cheerful and patient of companions. It will not desert us in the time of distress and adversity, but it will always receive us with the same kindness.

We owe as much to the art of printing as to any other of the remarkable discoveries of man.

Of all the products of human hands, books are by far the most lasting. They possess an essence of immortality. Everything else made by man will crumble into ruin and decay, but books alone withstand the ravages of time.

Great thoughts are just as vivid and fresh to-day as when first they passed through the authors' minds. What was said and thought centuries ago still speaks to us as plain as ever from the printed page.

The only effect that time has on books is to sift out and discard the bad products. Nothing in literature but what is really good can survive.

Books bring us into the presence of the greatest minds that ever lived. We share in their thoughts and hear what they said and see what they did, as much as if they were bodily alive to-day.

A book is the living voice of the distant and the dead, speaking to us of what occurred in ages gone by. It is a spirit walking on the earth, and continues to be the living thought of a person separated from us by time and space.

At the head of all literature stands the Bible—the Books of Books. The Bible is the most sacred and impressive of all books. It is the spiritual guide of mankind, and the representative of all that is gentle and pure and penitent and good.

The wonderful charm of the Bible is unsurpassed any language ancient or modern. Its words "live in the ear like music, that can never be forgotten." It is universally accepted as a literary masterpiece, as the most beautiful book in the world.

The Bible has molded the thought and literary style of such men, as Dante, Milton, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Abraham Lincoln and thousands of other celebrated men. The best brains of the last nineteen hundred years have acknowledged the "heavenly majesty of the magnificent thoughts of the Bible."

Biographies of great and good men are without doubt among the most useful books. The faithful record of a noble life acts like an inspiration to us. Biography exhibits what man can do and be at his best. It shows that life is capable of being made, and sets great examples before us. It encourages us and gives us new strength and courage to overcome difficulties and make the most of our lives.

Biographies contain the treasured knowledge of the human race. "They are the records of all labors, achievements, speculations, successes and failures, in science, philosophy, religion and morals." The enlightening influence which the lives of famous men have exercised upon the general civilization of mankind is hard to estimate. It is impossible to faithfully study the lives of such men without being influenced and inspired to imitate their noble example.

It is best not to read many books. If we read a few good books thoroughly, we will know much more than if we read a hundred thoughtlessly. Multifarious reading weakens the mind, like smoking. It is the idlest of all idleness, and leaves more feebleness than any others.

A book that is worth reading once is worth reading again. More benefit and greater pleasure will be gained by the second perusal than

the first. Read slowly and thoughtfully. At best, we can but glide over a book.

Learn to choose wisely between good reading and indifferent reading. Too much of our popular literature is of a light nature, little calculated to be of the slightest benefit in enriching to the mind or building up the character. Too much of our reading is but the indulgence of intellectual dissipation. Emerson's three rules for readings are: "Never read a book that is not a year old. Never read any but famed books. Never read any, but what you like."

A well-directed habit of reading will become the means of the greatest pleasure and self improvement, exercising a beneficial influence over our character and conduct.

Avoid a bad book as you would a deadly poison. Evil books are worse than words. They live long after their authors are dead, and continue to scatter vice and immorality of all kinds.

A violent book may be written in a brilliant style and yet be full of moral poison. A good book may transform the character and teach us truth and goodness. The voice of an evil book urges us to unbelief, vice and selfishness.

As a rest from toil, the reading of a well-written story, by a writer of genius, like Dickens, Scott, Hawthorne, etc., is a great intellectual pleasure. But to read nothing but novels, is injurious and worse than a waste of time. The habitual novel reader is apt to have all sound and healthy thought benumbed, by indulging so much in fictitious feelings.

Speaking of books, Channing said: "They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am, no matter how the prosperous of my time will not enter my obscure dwelling, if the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof, if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakespeare to open to me the world of imagination and the working of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live."

Chinese River Boats

The rivers of China are notable for the queer unrugged craft that throng their reaches in the neighborhood of towns. The handsomest of these is the Hwa Ting, or flower boat. Many of the pretty craft form the resort or dwelling place of China's sing-song girls, while others are held for hire, as are our houseboats and yachts, for pleasure excursions. These are propelled by long oars, or poles, in the hands of servants who tread a narrow gangway running along their length.

These river boats are the homes, offices and shops of those whose lives are spent aboard them. Moored along the banks with the bow fastened to a long hawser, extending for perhaps a thousand feet up and down stream, they rise and fall with the tide or with the swell of some passing steamer, year in and out. They only leave for the time necessary to pursue some call of trade in another part of the harbor, then return again to fit into their accustomed place.

In Canton, alone, the boat city of China, there are said to be 84,000 of these "chop-boats," as they are called.

Hopeless Predicament.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the English suffragist, said at a farewell dinner in New York last month:—

"The antis who protest against the vote on the score of woman's weakness, have been thrown into a terrible predicament by Professor Danton's positive proof that girl babies are stronger than boy babies. "Their predicament is hopeless. It is embarrassing as the predicament of a lady, who about to be fitted for a pair of new boots in a boot-shop, flushed, bit her lip, and said to her self:—

"Oh, dear, which boot shall I try on? There's a hole in my stocking, and I can't remember whether it's the left toe or the right!"

NOTICE.

The Annual Convention of the Maine Mission for the Deaf will be held in Bath, Me., on August 30th, 31st and September 1st, 1913.

Write for circulars to Secretary MISS FANNIE P. KIMBALL, 18 Robinson Street, Gardner, Me.

A. L. CARLISLE, President. 374 French Street, Bangor, Me.

Wanted.

Energetic deaf girl want position help light home work, mother's helper, or act as companion. No objection to leave city, terms moderate. A. M. Norton, Care Federation Hotel, 462 W. 22d St., New York City.

Graduating Essays

Delivered on Commencement Day, at the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

SCHOOL DAYS.

By Anna W. Klaus.

Today school days end for those who are graduating. I never before thought what that meant. But now I see the meaning. It means we leave a dear Principal, teachers, and friends. We leave a place that has been both school and home to us. We came first as little children, we leave it well grown. We came knowing nothing, we go away ready to try our part in the world.

All children usually go to school. This is common enough. But people often do not know what school means to deaf children. It is education and much more. Other children hear and learn at home. They are told what is right and good and what is not good. They are taught how to take care of themselves. But the deaf must get all this special training in school. It is a part of the instruction. So the school is more to them, for it does more to make them good men and women. They become more closely attached to the school than hearing children do to their schools.

People sometimes think those who are born deaf cannot learn anything at all, but it is not so. Most deaf children when they first come to school know nothing. They enter the Kindergarten, and the only two words they know are "papa" and "mama." They go to school every day and learn more and more. I was born deaf, and knew nothing when I first came here. I began to go to school, and soon understood many things in the Kindergarten. I got my whole education here and have been taught well. It really takes many years for the deaf to get a good education. This school has done much for the deaf of the State. It is a great benefit to the whole people.

During our school days, besides learning, we have had good times and plenty of fun.

Children who lose their hearing are brought here by their parents. They always ask our Principal, if their children can be taught lip-reading and speech. He answers "Yes," and follows their wishes if it is possible. Under good training they learn to articulate well. The parents become very proud of their children who have learned to talk well.

Our school days have been the best part of our lives. We have not had many responsibilities for ourselves. Our lives have been happy here, and we have known little trouble. We have been among those whose great thought was to prepare us for today, and so, while "parting is sweet sorrow," to us who are about to leave, we shall ever look back with gratitude to our old school, our dear Principal, and many loving friends.

WOMAN'S TRUE SPHERE.

By Lucille C. Lefi.

There are many women in this country who work out of pure love, and devote their lives to righting wrongs that are so plentiful.

If women are not allowed to vote, how can they help our country? I think it is woman's right to vote, but I do not think it is her duty to do so. I want to show you how women have helped their country solve its problems, and you will see that woman has a place of her own in this system of ours. By whom were the statesmen of our day taught? By their good mothers. It was God who created them and made them and fitted them for this noble task. Many of our greatest men have voiced this sentiment: "All that I am and hope to be, I owe to my darling mother." Some years ago women rarely gained an education and never secured high honors. Now this is all changed. All honest and reasonable men agree that women are equal to men in mental qualities, and want them to get all the education they can, in order to be better equipped for the wise guidance of their sons and daughters.

Women are advancing in reason and self-control now-a-days. If a majority of the women of our country wanted to vote, the men would gladly give them that duty. But as the problem stands to-day, less than one-twelfth of the women of our land want this responsibility. They see that in the States where women vote the conditions are in no way bettered. They grant that just as truly as there are good women, there are also bad women, and the balance of power for good or bad would in no way be altered.

In ancient times, it was a hard task for women to do her housework—such as washing, cleaning, housekeeping, cooking, etc. But now we have many good inventions made by the ingenuity of man. These make woman's work easier, so that they now have time to teach their little children to become good citizens. Why then should we counteract this good result by thrusting upon woman, the vast majority of whom do not desire it, this added burden of government, which will keep her away from home duties more than ever and remove her further from her true sphere?

ESSAY—"THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN."

By James P. Gallagher.

During the last few years the people of Japan have been coming to settle in California and to build homes there. This was due to overpopulation of Japan. The news about the settlers in California, who could buy the fertile soil, raise fine crops, and sell their products at great profit, spread rapidly through the islands of the Japanese Empire. The immigration of Japanese into this country increased greatly in a very short time. During these few years the people in California allowed the Japanese to settle there. The immigrants gradually bought more and more land. They drove out the white laborers, because they hire only Japanese workmen. The foreigners united in selling their products and finally controlled the California markets.

The people of California at last began to see that there was danger in this rapid increase of the Japanese population, and talked against Japan. The white people saw that they must stop the Japanese from buying more land. Last April the legislature of California decided to make a law which would prevent the Japanese from owning land. The legislature passed a bill which forbade non-citizen ownership of land in California, but allowed them to lease land for a term of three years. The Japanese can not become citizens of the United States, and therefore can not own land. The people of Japan heard about the act of California. They were angry with the United States. They tried to stop the bill from becoming a law. The Japanese Ambassador protested the President Wilson. The people of Japan held meetings to talk about the new bill. They said that it violated the treaty between Japan and the United States. The newspapers, both in Japan and the United States, began to talk of war.

After the Japanese Ambassador had visited President Wilson, Secretary of State Bryan was sent west to California to confer with Governor Johnson. Many people felt that it was not right for the President to interfere with the law-making of the State of California. Bryan's visit did not stop Governor Johnson from signing the bill and making it a law. Governor Johnson said that the new law did not break the treaty between United States and Japan. He also said that he thought we had the right to say who should be allowed to become citizens of the United States. Japan had no right to say what we should do or not do.

The law is now in effect, but Japan still confers with the President of the United States, and says that she is wronged by the new law. We hope the trouble will be soon settled in a peaceful and quiet manner.

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NEW YORK

BULLETIN

OF THE

Hebrew Congregation
of the Deaf

THE Friday evening services and Tuesday socials have been suspended for the summer season until further notice.

NOTE: Entertainment and Charity Ball at Pabst Coliseum, on Saturday evening, December 13, 1913. Full particulars later.

FIFTH ANNUAL

Picnic and Games

Brooklyn Division, No. 23
N. F. S. D.

ULMER PARK
ATHLETIC FIELD

Saturday, Aug. 23, 1913

Music by our Favorite

TICKETS, - - - 25 CENTS

Base Ball, at 2:15 P.M.

TRACK EVENTS

100 yards dash 440 yards dash
1 mile run

Gold and Silver medals to winners. Entrance fee, fifteen cents. Games for ladies free.

Those who are anxious to take part in the track events should communicate with L. Baker, 55-60 Avenue A, New York City, or to T. J. Cosgrove, 37 Douglas Street, Brooklyn.

Special Event for Alphabet Club Cup—Xavier Deaf-Mute Club and Clark Deaf-Mutes' A. A.

Arrangement Committee—H. J. Powell (Chairman), T. J. Cosgrove (Secretary), J. Kuber, Jr. (Treasurer), J. D. Buckley, W. Long, A. McLaren, A. Desendorf, H. Handeman, L. Baker.

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N. F. S. D.

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October 18, 1913

[Particulars later.]

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